

THE EVENING NEWS

JOHN H. HOLLIDAY, PROPRIETOR.

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The Liberal party in Marion county is strictly pledged to reforming the fees and salaries of the county officers and in favor of saving the money of the tax-payers.

From the manner in which the Administration is spending money in this State, one would suppose they had the treasury of the United States at their command.

A few days ago before Gov. Curtin had expressed any opinion on the situation the Grant papers could not say too much that was laudatory of him. Now, however, that he is advocating Buckalew's election, he is a wretch of unparalleled depravity.

The tax-payers of Marion county can save about seventy-five thousand dollars a year if a just fee and salary bill is enacted and enforced. The county officers will be well paid for their services, and the great fortunes which are now built up at the people's expense, will be used for the public benefit.

The organ has at last mustered up courage to assert that Tom Browne never said the man who voted for Greeley was dishonest, but according to its usual style it offers no proof. Its bare assertion will not go very far. The organ is not proving anything this season. Mendacity and fabrication are its chief weapons.

A western prophet predicts that the fall season will be an unpleasant one and that winter will set in early. What he bases this on we don't know, but if his prophecies are realized the year will have been a remarkable one. A very cold winter and backward spring, a hot summer and a cold, unpleasant fall, make a variety no one will care to see repeated.

The good effects of associated action have never been better illustrated than in the establishment of cheese factories in the United States. The improvements that have been introduced into the manufacture of this article of diet have, through this agency, been so great that the American product now competes with the best English, in the London markets, whereas it was almost entirely unsaleable twenty years ago.

Senator Harlan, whom the Cincinnati Gazette has frequently proved a thief, is franking documents to Germans in Iowa which aim to prove that they must not vote for Greeley because he is a Christian and a temperance man. Mr. Harlan was formerly a Methodist minister and we wonder if, when it was his business to work for the salvation of souls, he thought that religion and temperance debarred a man from holding office. He had not gone into politics then.

Here is a nice little note from the pen of a great American statesman and patriot:

"BAY VIEW, NEAR LANESVILLE, MASS., AUGUST 25, 1867.
"MY DEAR SIR—I have read your letter to Mr. Smith upon the proposed nomination of Grant with much interest. Its criticisms on Grant's career are just, but what will you do? You can not get it, or anything else concerning Grant that is not laudatory, published, and why? Because both sides are courting him for the Presidency, and so the truth must not be told. We are, I fear, to try the experiment again that we did with Johnson, i. e., nominate a man for supposed availability without knowing his principles or fitness. Grant's election will be a misfortune, because it will put in a man without head or heart, indifferent to human suffering, and impotent to govern. I am, yours truly,
"BENJ. F. BUTLER.
"W. JONES, Neenah, Wisconsin."

The Cincinnati Commercial thinks it is slightly peculiar that whenever a prominent Republican announces himself for Greeley, it is considered by the Administration papers the apt thing to defame his personal character. But there is a constant squealing because Grant and his favorites are spoken of in a spirit condemned by the old sedition law. If it could be established as the common law of the country that the Chief Magistrate and his "personal staff" (Cabinet) must not be spoken of disrespectfully, while it is needful to blackguard everybody venturing to oppose the Administration, we might as well take Wendell Phillips's advice, and when we get a military man for President, keep him in for forty years. As it would not be worth while to have a fuss every four years, the thing would be to lengthen the term of office to forty years; and after that it would occur to patriots that we must accept, as the true solution of the difficulty, life tenure of office.

Gov. JEWELL, of Connecticut, has been making speeches in several places in this State. He says that he is incapable of making a legal or constitutional speech—and it is quite likely that in this he tells the truth—but that he can talk about business; that he is a business man and is for Grant's election because he thinks he can make more money under Grant's ad-

ministration. We have no doubt he can. He belongs to that favored class of New England millionaires and monopolists who have been made rich by special legislation and which General Grant has always favored. No doubt Gov. Jewell does like this special legislation which takes money out of the pockets of the million poor to put it into the pockets of the few grinding monopolists. Doubtless Gov. Jewell is an estimable man, a man with a million of dollars is usually rated that way, but it was hardly worth while for him to come all the way to Indiana to tell us that it Grant is elected he can make more money. Artemus Ward's anxiety to sacrifice all his wife's relations in the war is nothing compared with the desire of Governor Jewell and other monopolists to make money by the sweat of other men's brows.

Criminal Law.

The News has more than once discussed the character of our criminal jurisprudence, and pointed out the error upon which its mischievous leniency is based, as well as traced the course by which its effects proceed. That criminal law is radically defective, capable of but little alleviation and no reformation by the best judicial administration, is as evident as the existence of crime. In any given case, a gambler accustomed to calculating chances, would bet odds of a hundred against fifty on the acquittal, or totally inadequate and irrelevant punishment, of the criminal. We do not limit the remark to any special class of crimes, but extend it to every offense from misdemeanor to capital felony. The chances are in favor of the culprit, whatever the charge or the evidence. Judicial laxity has something to do with this; custom has more, in fixing as an indisputable duty the toleration of every sort of trick or chicanery employed by the defense, and the discountenance of any conduct but the severest adherence to the most strictly construed rules by the prosecution; but the law itself has most to bear of blame for a condition of crime and of property and life without a parallel in any civilized land. The criminal is nowhere regarded as a wrong-doer, even after an indictment has been found. In the eye of our deformed law, he is an unhappy victim of the hatred of community, who must be protected from its unjust and unsparing persecution. So he is hedged about by safeguards that half the time baffle all investigation and end a trial before it begins. If it does not, the trial is a contest between a plundered or wronged community with its eyes blindfolded, its hands tied, its legs shackled, and a sounder petted and aided by the law at every turn. The parties are not allowed to meet on a level, and attack and defend on equal terms, as in civil suits. The law senselessly precludes the community eager to cut off one of its own limbs, stab itself, beat its own face to pieces, and provides that it shall not have a chance to investigate the conduct of one of its own members fully and fairly.

This is the way it works, as we read in a leading paper of St. Louis: "The law itself is filled with contrivances which seem to have been expressly devised for the escape of malefactors. Not to enumerate all of them, we may mention the law requiring a unanimous verdict; the law allowing the guilty man an unlimited number of new trials, while refusing a new trial to the State, although the acquittal is procured by fraud or bribery; the eternal ding-dong of the doctrine of 'reasonable doubt,' which has been elaborated into a maze of metaphysical logic, enabling a calaboose lawyer to perplex the understanding and warp the judgments and consciences of the jurors; the conventional homilies about the merciful provisions of the law, which are injected by unfeeling judges into their charges to the jury; the brow-beating of honest witnesses by professional shysters, whose disreputable performances are usually encouraged and assisted by the Judge; the rant and fustian of the advocates, who are allowed by indulgent courts to travel out of the record to abuse opposite counsel and witnesses, and to vilify the scoundrels who live upon crime; these are some of the abuses now prevalent in our criminal courts."

To these let us add the advantage of the murderer or thief in the selection of the jury; in arresting judgment; in the most strict construction of every question of law or evidence against the community and in favor of crime; in motions to quash indictments; in changes of venue; in delays to procure evidence; in the easy entertainment of sham pleas for continuance; the insecurity of bail, and the indifference of courts about bail bonds; the laxity of officers in exacting proper responsibility from sureties; and last but not least, the frequent feebleness of the lawyer for the community, compared with the well laid skill and well worn knowledge of the counsel for crime, and with this mass of advantages is it not very plain that crime is placed very nearly out of the reach of repression or retribution? That which is punished at all, is commonly cheap crime, larcenies that lose nobody much, burglaries that bear off an old coat and a dollar or two, embezzlements that ordinary care would have prevented. Big, fearful crimes, murders that freeze the blood, outrages that shock the soul, are so well defended against the cruel and unjust prosecution of community that they come out of court bleached into self-defense or insanity. And crime is nearly as safe an occupation as digging sewers or driving market wagons. Safer, for ditchers are sometimes crushed under a caving bank and market men crippled or killed by runaway teams, and no such penalty ever overtakes crime within the refined influence of the capital of Indiana. May be we shall see changes some day in which the community will be recognized as entitled from the law to equal consideration with a murderer or thief.

American Reputation Abroad.

A shopkeeper in Paris once said that his countrymen consider the Americans as so many walking gold bags coming over to be plundered. So much for leaving your sense at home and carrying your purse abroad. It is a doubtful sort of compliment, but it is nevertheless true as to the fact.

The Bride's Story.

When I was but a country lass, now fifteen years old, I lived in the Overbrook through meadows wide and low: There first, where boys were bending blue and blossoms blowing free, I saw the little ragged boy who went to school with me.

His homespun coat was faded and worn, with patches covered o'er; His hat—ah, such a hat as that was never seen before! The boys and girls, when first he came, they shouted in their glee, And jeered the little boy who went to school with me.

His father was a laboring man, and mine was higher born; Our people held both him and his in great contempt and scorn— They said he should not stoop to own a playmate such as he, The bright-eyed, ragged little boy who went to school with me.

Yet spite of all the sneers around from children better dressed, My heart went out to meet the heart that beat within his breast. His look was fond, his voice was low, and strange I loved the ragged little boy who went to school with me.

For years they had forgotten him, but when again we met, His looks, his voice, his gentle ways remained in me. They said he was the man of mark, but I could only see The bright-eyed, ragged little boy who went to school with me.

He had remembered me, it seemed, as I remembered him; Nor time, nor honors, in his mind the cherished past could dim: Young love had grown to older love, and so to-day I wed the ragged little boy who went to school with me.

"SORAPS."

Joaquin Miller sails for England Monday. Women vote in Kansas at school meetings. Venice has daily use still for 4,000 gondolas. Punctuation is one of the best discoveries in grammar. They have a game law for the oysters in Rhode Island. Poor St. Louis has only half a dozen murderers awaiting trial. The bakers of Macon, Georgia, give forty loaves of bread for \$1. Mark Twain is going to Cuba for the benefit of his wife's health. Small pox sometimes changes a soprano voice to a rich contralto. The little Indian girls of Colorado have taken the doll papooses. A bintine-tipping is on the increase among the male noodles of Gotham. Perry county, Indiana, is perishing in a sick contest with general debility. The copper and iron yield on Lake Superior this year will be about equal in value. Another self-sacrificing female martyr coaled at Easton, Pennsylvania, the other day. Tennyson and Walt Whitman are soon to compare notes at the residence of the former. The grape crop of California averages, but the average crop is one-third short of last year's. John E. Owens's "bar'l of apple sass" has yielded him about \$1,500,000 up to the present date. Thousands of bushels of apples will be left to rot on the ground in the orchards of New England. John Stuart Mill says there remain no legal slaves in the United States except the mistress of every house. The remarks about the Louisville hanging, in Saturday's News, should have been credited to the Louisville Courier-Journal. The Boston dailies exhibit more enterprise in discussing the changes in the weather than any other newspapers in the country. There is still one slave owner in Washington. That is the property of the banker Corcoran, and is popularly known as Powers's Greek Slave. Ingenious boys hollow out Stratford mosquitoes, and putting lighted candles in them, set them on tence posts to confuse the wayfarer.—(Danbury News.) The annual coal yield of Ireland is 130,000 tons. Ireland is said to contain some of the richest coal fields in the world, but they are worked only moderately. The man who fired the first shot in the Franco-Prussian war is Schurz, a Sergeant-Major; and they have given him an Iron Cross and an elegant revolver. One Olsson was found dead, near Oregon, Wisconsin, Tuesday morning, with no friend to tell the tale of his demise save the solitary and empty bottle that reposed beside him. George MacDonald, whom the Independent calls the "greatest of living story-writers," is said to have had more applications to lecture than any English author ever received before. Of the law to prevent suicide by forbidding the sale of poison without a prescription from a doctor, a wit says: "Dismal irony of legislation, that it should need a physician's aid to forsake this life!" It is estimated that the farmers and villagers of New Hampshire have made an aggregate of \$2,500,000 this year from "summer boarders" from the cities. This does not include what was paid at the mountain hotels. A correspondent of a Kentucky paper tells of a cat belonging to an invalid lady whose condition was such that she required a game diet, that would bring in young rabbits and lay them on the sick lady's bed, ceasing to do so, however, as soon as she recovered. The granite for the New York post-office is being quarried at Dix Island, Maine, where the blocks are cut and trimmed according to the working plans, and by the aid of steam hoisting machinery two men are able to lay the blocks as fast as 600 can quarry them. Margaret Kelley, of Dane township, Wisconsin, suddenly lost her reason in July last, and with it, lost all use of the English language. She has lately recovered and speaks the German language fluently, though not a word of English. It seems to be an Irish mystery. Bostonians are dropping a tear or two at the closing up of Mrs. Haven's coffee room in School street, a place of much note thirty or forty years ago, but of late very slow and languishing and valued mainly as a relic. It is hardly worth while keeping the old coffee saloons merely for the odor of antiquity and the flavor of the past which pervade them. A good thing comes out of Florida besides oranges and Havana cigars. There is a

young ladies' seminary there in which the pupils are dressed in plain uniform, dark green being used in winter and pink in summer. Thus their thoughts and aspirations are diverted from dresses and bonnets, and it is to be hoped, directed into higher channels. A young Down-East Benedict has just made the discovery that he has married a left-handed woman. All his buttons are sewed on the wrong side. He manages to get along as far as the rest of the garments are concerned, but when he dons a clean shirt he has to lay down on his back, and lash his right hand to the bed-post. He is afraid he will have to use shoe-strings.

LITERARY AND JOURNALISTIC.

Nearly all of Raymond's co-laborers have left the New York Times. F. W. Robinson is writing a new story entitled "Little Kate Kirby." M. Renan's L'Antichrist may be expected in the early part of next year. Colonel R. Barnwell Rhett, Jr., has become editor of the New Orleans Picayune. Mr. Z. T. Cowles, of the Tribune city staff, is about to start a weekly sporting paper in Chicago. Mrs. Charles Jean Marie Loyson (Madame Hyacinthe) used to edit Demorest's Illustrated Monthly. A new London daily, devoted in great measure to American and German news, is about to be started.

The Courier-Journal is the best paper in the world to steal Southern news from.—(St. Louis Democrat.)—Consent. Dr. Darwin's new and important work on the Facial Expression in Animals is now completed and ready for publication. Charles Reade will furnish the Christmas story for the Graphic, occupying, as did Wilkie Collins's story, the whole paper. Wood's Household Magazine, published at Newburg, N. Y., is improving greatly under the management of saucy and piquant Gail Hamilton.

The Indianapolis News is an independent paper, but it shows more independence in its grammar than in any other department.—(Chicago Journal.) The Chicago Tribune has made money enough since the great fire to pay for its magnificent new building. So much for the unpopularity of Liberalism in Illinois.

The Mobile Register pleads for a neglected poet, one J. Augustine Signalo, of Grenada, Mississippi, who is claimed to be equal in rank to Bayard Taylor, J. R. Lowell, Walt Whitman.

The St. Louis Globe has attained a circulation of 8,000 in two months. The Globe fully deserves its rapidly growing popularity, and is filling the void which St. Louis has long felt—the want of a first-class straight Republican paper.—(Chicago Inter-Ocean.)

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POLITICAL CONVERSIONS.

Have the Democrats Really Experienced a Change of Heart—Do they Learn Nothing? (From the Springfield Republican.)

Have the ex-slaveholders of the South and the Democratic voters of the North experienced a change of heart? More and more clearly the result of the canvass is seen to depend upon the popular answer to this question. If they have, it is not only safe but in many ways politic and desirable to make Mr. Greeley President. If they have not, it is obviously our most prudent course to re-elect General Grant. On the one hand, the Liberal newspapers and stump-speakers assume that such a change has really taken place; indeed, they make the fact the basis of their whole argument. Destroy this essential premise, and the whole fabric totters and topples. On the other hand, all the newspapers in the Republican party, the Mortons, Carpenters, Logans, Butlers, Loringes, are impressively scornful and incredulous. True, they are themselves brands snatched from the burning. Still, the smell of pro-slavery Democracy still lingers in their garments. But they insist to man that their case is exceptional—that they are to be regarded as miracles of saving mercy. New converts themselves, they vehemently argue the impossibility of political conversions. They scout as absurd and utterly preposterous the suggestion that the Democratic chiefs, a shrewd perception of the drift of events, and an enlightened self-interest—which have operated in their regeneration, may have operated similarly, though a little more tardily, in the case of their late associates. They are quite sure that in all these years the ex-slaveholders and the Democratic voters have generally have forgotten nothing and learned nothing; that 1872 finds them standing precisely where they stood in 1860. These positive gentlemen can not be expected to be very well posted in the early history, or very intimately acquainted with the inner workings of the Democratic party. Until it secured control of the government and had offices to distribute, they were zealously doing suttler's duty to the other side. But we speak of old Republicans—and there are a good many of that sort left over in Massachusetts. We ask them to consider this material of political conversions frankly and candidly in the light of the own party's history. Is it so very incredible, after all, that the Democracy should, in these twelve eventful years, have experienced a change on this question of the negro? Is the case without a parallel—without precedent? Hasn't the Republican party gone through conversions of the same kind many times earlier? At first, did it not confine its efforts exclusively to checking the further extension of slavery? Did it not emphasize its disclaimer of any purpose to interfere with the institution in States where it already existed? If not as intolerant, was it not as unyielding in its attitude vis-a-vis to the abolitionists proper—the Phillipses and Garrisones and Gerrit Smiths, as the Democracy themselves? Up to a very few years ago, were not the great majority of the Republican politicians and voters as dead-set in their repugnance to universal suffrage as their neighbors of the other party, and as pronounced in their declarations against it? Were not propositions to confer the right of citizenship upon the black man censured by Republican papers, smothered by Republican conventions, condemned by Republican votes? During the war was not every great forward step—the granting fugitive slaves sanctuary in our lines, the enlisting of negro regiments, emancipation itself, encountered at first by a formidable Republican opposition? And, finally, is there any good reason to suppose that the suffrage would have been conferred when it was upon the blacks, if the thing had not been seen to be a public and political necessity? These questions which the candid and fair-minded Republican voter, whose memory in party matters goes back for any distance can answer but in one way. He must admit that, upon this negro question, both the tone of Republican opinion and the attitude of the Republican organization have undergone a remarkable process of change, and are now very different from what they were fifteen, twelve, or even eight years ago. Similarly, if he asks himself the explanation of this change, he is shut up to one answer. It has been brought about by that most thorough and effective of all teachings—the teaching of events. Well, our non-Republican countrymen have had the benefit of the same teaching.

They have been in the same school. Granted that political foolishness was bound up in their hearts; have they not been thoroughly treated with the approved specific—the rod of correction? Universal suffrage is an accomplished fact. The blacks, some millions in number, have been incorporated in the voting population. They are our equals at the polls and in the courts. If they are still too feeble to look after rights for themselves, they have an overwhelming popular sentiment behind them. There is no more chance or possibility of their being re-enslaved or disfranchised than of these United States colonies. To suppose that the Southern whites do not see and understand this, is to insult the intelligence of the Anglo-Saxon race. They do see it. They see, further, that their fortunes and those of these black neighbors of theirs have been bound up by the fates in the same bundle; that they have got to get on together in some way, and the only question is whether it shall be smoothly and prosperously or with continual jarrings, heartburnings and consequent mutual suffering and impoverishment. Is it so very strange that, after a few years of foolish but not unnatural groping, the ex-slaveholders should have concluded to accommodate themselves in the inevitable—to accept the facts of their situation squarely in the face and make the best of them? Is it so very strange that the Northern Democracy, with infinitely less reason for keeping up the old, hopeless fight, with nothing to lose and very little to gain by giving it up, should have joined them in this new departure—the most natural, as it is the most hopeful—that our politics have ever seen?

FRENCH BRUTALITY.

A Boy Literally Possessed of a Devil. (From the Springfield Republican.)

A most remarkable specimen of youthful brutality has just been arrested at Boston in the person of Jesse Pomroy, a boy fourteen years of age, who was taken into custody, Thursday, on the charge of mutilating Robert Gould, a boy of five years. Pomroy enticed the other boy away from home on Tuesday afternoon, and by threats compelled him to go with him (Pomroy) to an obscure place on the line of the Boston, Hartford and Erie railroad, where he made Robert strip himself of his clothing, when Pomroy tied him to a telegraph pole and cut him with a knife about the head.

Soon after the arrest was made, Harry Austin, another youth, residing in South Boston, was taken to the station house, and immediately identified Pomroy as the party who stripped him on the 4th of August and inflicted his wounds on his back and arm in his groin. These disclosures at once led the officers to suppose that Pomroy had committed the assaults in Chelsea, Somerville and Charlestown, which so excited the people of those cities some months ago, on account of the brutality exhibited, and learning that until within a few weeks he had lived in the latter city, the suspicious of the officers were strengthened.

Further investigations show that Pomroy, young as he is, is a most deliberate fiend, and the annals of crime will hardly furnish a parallel case. Several weeks ago two boys in Chelsea were found in an out-house on Powder Horn hill in a nude condition, and tied by the hands to a beam above. Their bodies were badly lacerated by the lash of a whip, which had been used by a third party several years since, and whom they described to the police. Public indignation was at once aroused, and a reward of \$1,000 was offered by the city of Chelsea for the apprehension of the villain.

No less than 17 different boys were arrested on suspicion of having committed the crime, but were discharged, as the injured lads were not able to identify them, and nothing to do with them. Although the Chelsea affair soon repeated itself in Charlestown and Chelsea, no clew was found by which the perpetrator could be caught, and the matter remained a mystery. When, however, the news of Pomroy's arrest was received, City Marshal Drury of Chelsea became convinced that he had committed the outrages referred to, and in company with the boys, he went to Boston, yesterday morning.

Pomroy was brought from his cell at the Tombs, and no sooner had he stepped into the prison office than little Johnny Balch, seven years of age exclaimed: "That's 'over-boy' who cut me and appeared to be 'over-boy' who cut me." Other boys also identified Pomroy, who subsequently confessed to having been the author of numerous outrages. He said he was very sorry for what he had done, and could not tell what prompted him to do it. He has always been a good reputation as a quiet and peaceful boy, and would not have been suspected of committing such offenses as those with which he stands charged. He appears to be perfectly rational, and has not the least indication of insanity. In a number of instances he has cut small holes under each of the eyes of several boys, which have caused them to be blind for some time. He has stabbed them in the thighs and other portions of the body. He seemed to delight in torturing his victims, and taken altogether, his case is one of the most remarkable on record. What disposition will be made of him is not yet known, though he will doubtless become the inmate of some reformatory institution during his minority.

Singular Effect of War.

The invasion of France by the Prussians has left behind it one singular effect. Wherever the camps of the different armies were established there has sprung up a new vegetation. Foreign plants, before unknown in these regions, have appeared in great quantities, and the agriculturists of many instances has been observed. A learned botanist, M. Vibrage, in a communication to the Paris Academy in reference to this strange phenomena, says: "It is not the ephemeral appearance of a few plants sparsely disseminated, raising the problematic hope of fixing in the soil a useless vegetable—it is an exodus, the migration of a flora, independent and complete. It is, in a word, a treasure which the central districts of France are called on to study and to appropriate. The propagation of these plants should not be left to chance, but human skill should be brought to bear on it."

THE FARM.

FRESH TOMATOES TILL CHRISTMAS.

The tomato season ends with the frost; if hung up in a well ventilated cellar, with the tomatoes hanging to the vines, they will continue to ripen until Christmas. The cellar should not be too dry, nor too warm. The knowledge of this may be improved to great advantage for the benefit of all who are fond of the tomato.

CARE OF COLTS.

A correspondent makes the sensible remark that, winter or summer, except in stormy times, there is no place so comfortable for colts or dried work horses as a good pasture lot. To tie up a horse at night in a narrow cell, with a plank floor to stand on, is a species of cruelty that civilization ought to be ashamed of. If the poor animal must be confined like a convict in a dungeon, for night's sake let him have his head, and give him at least twelve feet square, with a soft dry floor to stand or lie on.

THE POTATO BUG.

The egg of the Colorado beetle will not survive the winter in the egg state. Vines may be composted or burned, if they contain eggs when the potatoes are dug in the summer. In the fall the leaves will be infested with eggs. The larvae go into the ground to transform, and the perfect beetle appears in rubbish and other accumulations. The eggs are laid on the under side of the green leaves, and the larvae hatching there destroy the foliage. The dry stalks afford no nutriment to the pests.

REMEDY FOR SMUT.

Wm. A. Woodbridge, of Playwoods, California, writes to the Farm Journal as follows: "I see in the April number of the Journal an article on smut in wheat, also a remedy. Now, we raise any amount of

wheat in this country, but never have it smutty. But we bluestone it as it is called here. Take a box or trough about ten feet long by two wide and two deep; put in about 500 pounds of wheat; then take a quart, put in it about one pound of bluestone, fill with hot water, and let stand until the oil is dissolved; then pour out to the wheat and mix well until the wheat is well dampened with the solution; then take it out in sacks and let it stand until dry before sowing. The farmers here all bluestone their wheat, and are never troubled with smut."

WHAT GYPSUM IS.

Gypsum is a salt of lime, composed of 32 1/2 per cent. of lime, 48 1/2 per cent. of sulphur, with 21 per cent. of water chemically combined. It is, therefore, a hydrous sulphate of lime. Some varieties are clear as glass, others are pellucid, and others again opaque, and colored yellow, brown, blue or black. But all have exactly the same composition; and it is, therefore, not correct to say that there is as much difference between the varieties as between rotten soil and night soil, or, in fact, any difference in quality at all. Farmers have a prejudice against the dark colors, but there is no reason for it. Sometimes there may be impurities, which, however, only dilute the gypsum and do not alter its chemical composition or its valuable properties, except so far as to decrease the effect in proportion to the quantity of foreign matter; but this rarely amounts to more than a few per cent.

TO KEEP HORSES IN CONDITION.

Some horses are habitually constive, which arises either from a defective secretion of the fluids of the bowels, or that the absorbents act too strongly and take up too much of the liquid contents, by which the fecal mass becomes hard and difficult to pass; or, it may, and frequently does arise from a defect in the formation of the bile, either as to quantity of quality. This we know from what occurs in jaundice, in which, from a loss of the bile by extravasation, there is always present a strong disposition to constipation, as whatever is stimulating or heating, corn, therefore, has this tendency. Habitual constiveness should not be counteracted by purgatives, as they generally increase the evil; but attention should be given to the habit itself, and the peculiar tendencies of the case should be remedied by occasional bran mash. Green food is particularly useful in these cases in summer, and carrots in winter. A constive state of the bowels may sometimes be remedied by placing a lump of rock salt within the manger.

THE HOUSE.

THE CAKE.—An excellent cake can be made as follows: Take one cup sugar, one cup sour cream, beat all together till light; add one teaspoonful soda; one teaspoonful extract; about two and a half cups flour.

CREAM CAKE.—A cheap and excellent cream cake for every day is made in this way: Break two eggs into a cup, and fill the cup up with sour cream. Add one cup of sugar, one cup of flour, and a very little more salt, soda and nutmeg. This can be used also for jelly cake.

WASHING CLOTHES.—Even in the matter of washing clothes, the investigations of scientific men have proved to be of considerable practical importance, if we may trust a paper just published in a French journal, wherein a writer recommends the following mixture as one which will save clothes from the injurious results produced by the use of soda. Two pounds of soap dissolved in five and a half gallons of water, to which add three large tablespoonfuls of ammonia and one of turpentine. Experimenters would do well to try it on a small scale.

TO MAKE A MATTRESS.—When the hucks are thoroughly dry, strip them, to remove all nubs and dirt, and when you have enough, put them in a tick, and tack them as you would hair or wool. Mattress makers have a machine for preparing them, but children's fingers are just as good. Old huck mattresses may be made as good as new by flipping them to pieces, giving the contents of the tick a good sunning, removing the dust, and adding enough firm material to make up the required quantity.

HOW TO CHURN.—A "raw hand at the business" asks how to churn; how rapid a motion of the dasher is needed; should the "asher" be lifted out of the cream, and the proper temperature of the cream. The proper "churn" would be sour, not sweet; temperature about sixty degrees. The dasher should be lifted out of the cream at each stroke, and make about one hundred strokes per minute. The rotary churns, such as the Blanchard, are quicker in operation than the upright dash.

HOME-MADE CANDY.—Use a new tin basin; put into it four tablespoonfuls of water, one pound of "coffee A" sugar, one teaspoonful of good cream tartar; boil, stirring constantly to avoid burning. After it begins to boil a soapy appearance to the surface, drop in a little cold water, and if it does, it will at once become brittle. Butter an earthen dish and pour the candy into it, that it may cool just enough to handle. Flavor to taste with oil of peppermint, wintergreen, sassafras, or lemon. Two drops of oil will flavor it strong. For variety, divide the mass into five parts, and flavor differently by touching one kind of oil to each. Work in the hands at once; the more it is pulled the whiter it will get.

TO PRESERVE CIDER.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune says: "I will give two plans, one of which will preserve the cider sweet or in the state owing to the condition it is in at the time the treatment is applied; the other is applicable only after the cider has fermented. According to plan No. 1, one-fourth of an ounce of sulphate of lime should be added soon after the cider runs from the press. This can best be done by adding the sulphate of lime to a gallon or so of cider in a separate vessel, and after stirring well pour into the barrel. Ten gallons of this lime will be the proper quantity for an ordinary barrel of cider. The cider will keep in the condition it was at the time when the lime was added. This plan will work equally well if the cider be partially or wholly fermented when the lime is put in. It does not appear to be absolutely necessary to rack off the cider unless it is to be transported; in that case it should be racked off in about ten days after the application of the remedy."

HARD AND SOFT WATER.—All housewives may not know how materially the effects of hard and soft water differ in the cooking of various vegetables; while one species of vegetables requires hard or soft water, as the case may be, another species becomes sensibly deteriorated by it. For instance, peas and beans cooked in hard water, containing lime or gypsum, will not boil tender because substances harder vegetable caseine. In soft water they boil tender, and lose a certain raw, rank taste, which they retain in hard water. Many vegetables (as onions) boil nearly tender in soft water, because all the flavor is dissolved out, and the vegetables are often checked this, as in the case of onions, causing the vegetables to retain their peculiar favoring principles, besides much nutritious matter which might be lost in soft water. Thus it appears that the salt hardness of water to a degree. For extracting the juice of meat to make a broth or soup, soft water, unsalted and cold at first, is best; for it much more readily penetrates the tissues; but for boiling meats where the juices should be retained, hard water is preferable, and meat should be put in while boiling so as to seal up the pores at once.

WOOLEN, WEBB & CO., Bankers, No. 31 West Washington Street, INDIANAPOLIS.

Accounts received from inventors, merchants, manufacturers, banks and brokers, on liberal terms. Sweden Exchange, and letters to Europe by the Indian Line of Steamships, and the addition of safe money deposited on time we will pay a reasonable interest.

BUTTERICK'S CUT PAPER PATTERNS

Are now in place, and we are ready to supply our customers.

N. R. SMITH & AYERS,
Trade Palace.

N. B.—They will be found on the first floor at the Center Counter.

BOSTON STORE.

New Goods.

New Styles in Ladies' SILK TIES and FISHES.
Kid gloves worth \$1.50 for \$1.25.
Ladies' Muffs and Scarves Underwear.

Specialty by Mr. FERGUSON in cutting, without charge, all Woolsens sold in his Department.
Mrs. NEWCOMB, late of New York, is the fashionable Dressmaker, who has various kinds and styles of Patterns for sale.

W. C. TARKINGTON.

HOME-MADE

Cassimeres,
Cloths,
Tweed,
Water-proof,
Jeans,
Flannels,
Blankets,
Yarns, etc.,

RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES AT

Merritt & Coughlin's
WOOLEN FACTORY,
West End of Washington Street.

THE EVENING NEWS.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1872.

1 P. M. Barometer, 30.06; Thermometer, 59°

THE CITY.

The City Council meets to-night.

C. C. Cobb, of the Bee Line, has arrived.

The tunnel will be paved with the Nicol.

Pool selling commences this evening at the Madison Dore.

Cluck's trial has been set down for Monday, October 14.

General Freight Agent Hibbard, of the Vandalia, is in the city.

HUMPTY-DUMPTY, a comical pantomime, is on at the Academy to-night.

Another block of stone went up on the Griffith building this forenoon.

Judge Elliott to-day inducted Charles M. Meyer into all the rights of citizenship.

Another female fiddler has come to town, and the snake man is momentarily expected.

The hotels already put on a suffocated look, and the registers are rapidly filling up.

The wind on Saturday night demolished a house in course of construction on Linden street.

L. S. RUSSELL's case in the Criminal Court this forenoon was indefinitely continued, owing to the absence of Thomas H. Sullivan, an important witness for the defense.

On Friday night last Engineer Billy Dodson, of the Vandalia, frightened two years' accumulation of adipose from off a newspaper man by running six miles in seven minutes, starting from a station within this time.

It is enough to make a man weep to see and hear General Macaulay marry a couple. If the culprits were on their way to the scaffold, and he was acting as chief minister, there couldn't be any more "solemn solemnity."

SERGEANT Osborne picked up near the College Campus a dress cut in the latest style, including panier and the bridge in the rear; also a quantity of apples, etc., secreted with it. The dress can be reclaimed—the apples are gone.

MATTHEW SMITH, in the West end, owns a cow that steals for a living. Lessey Veach attempted a cure by carving the animal with a case knife, among other things slicing off the tail, and he now finds himself in trouble for malicious trespass.

MR. CARLISLE and the Water Works Company are at loggerheads again, and this forenoon the employees of the last mentioned dug up and removed a pipe with which the former drained his waste water into the canal. When will the millennium come?

THE Vandalia, I. & St. L., and Bee Line have united in joint excursion trains to St. Louis and return during the continuance of the fair in that city, at greatly reduced rates. Holders of tickets can go on the Vandalia and return on the I. & St. L., and vice versa.

A LITTLE shaver, eight years old, combining in his life profession that of newsboy, bootblack and general roustabout, and named Harry Ingaret in localities where known, is characterized by the police as weighing four tons to the square inch when it comes to creating a public disturbance.

By a misunderstanding the name of Judge John B. Niles, of Laporte, was not in the published list of speakers at the State House to-night. Judge Niles is one of the ablest lawyers of the State, a man of purest character, and a power in any cause by the mere influence of his name. The appearance of such men as speakers for Liberalism is proof against all its enemies can say.

NICHOLAS GOTZENDONKER (what a name!) came before the Mayor this morning to make complaint against a "very trubliah roymen—von ish alvey making no peace mit my familie," but he found himself confronted by a warrant for nearly drowning a little girl in his profuse application of water to this troublesome neighbor, and was sent down or up for \$11.40. It ish very sad.

LOCAL ITEMS.

The Davis, Conner & Co.'s fall styles of gentlemen's hats. For fineness of material and elegance in finish they can not be surpassed. At 22 West Washington street they employ a practical hatter who makes to order the latest style of dress hats desired.

Everybody should use Ellis & Co.'s Star brand oyster; all first-class groceries keep them.

New goods, just received, at Muir & Foley's.

Everybody should use Ellis & Co.'s Star brand oyster; all first-class groceries keep them.

The Improved Grover & Baker Sewing Machine is the ladies' favorite.

Everybody should use Ellis & Co.'s Star brand oyster; all first-class groceries keep them.

Third Ward.

The Third Ward Greeley and Brown Club is requested to meet at the Senate Chamber in the State House on Monday evening, September 30th, at 7 o'clock sharp, to transact and settle business for the club, the election etc.

CAPT. ANDERSON.

Banner Burning Oil.

There is no article of commerce in which the people are so much deceived as in the Carbon and Coal Oils

of the day. The Banner burning oil, made by Frank A. Boyd, is from the West Virginia oil, made strictly from crude, full 120 fire test, clear as crystal and burns beautifully. Sold at 22 South Meridian street.

We, the undersigned managers of sewing machine companies at Indianapolis, do agree, each and every one of us, that we will not place our machines upon exhibition at the State Fair of Indiana, to be held at Indianapolis, commencing Tuesday, October 1st, 1872, as the ground set apart for said exhibition has been limited to such a small space for each company, insufficient to make a favorable show.

J. W. Smith, Florence S. M. Company.

A. S. Walker, Agent W. & S. M. Co.

Frank Richardson, Weed S. M. Co.

W. D. McLain, the Singer M'fg Co.

The Howe Machine Co., A. K. Josselyn Manager.

The Grover & Baker S. M. Co., E. W. Wiley.

Everybody should use Ellis & Co.'s Star brand oyster; all first-class groceries keep them.

Now is the time housekeepers want to get their homes in the most attractive order for the cool autumn days and the inclement winter weather that will soon follow.

A new carpet or two will surely be needed. The walls and ceilings of several rooms will be so dingy and soiled that new paper will almost be a necessity.

Of course all "with one accord" will visit toll's Carpet Hall, 38 S. Illinois street.

Everybody should use Ellis & Co.'s Star brand oyster; all first-class groceries keep them.

The jewelry trade of this city has become a great feature in the business of the city. Among the leading houses in this line of business we will mention the Jewelry Hall of Harry Craft, 24 East Washington street.

We doubt if there is a jewelry house in Indiana that presents a larger or finer stock to select from.

Attend the bankrupt sale of boots and shoes, Bates House block.

Fifth Ward Independent Greeley Guards.

Will meet this, Monday, evening at seven o'clock, prompt, at the State House, to escort the speakers. Every member will be on hand with torches and uniforms.

P. T. CARSON, Captain.

The bankrupt sale of boots and shoes, No. 5 Bates House block, is the place for people to buy boots and shoes.

Second Ward.

The Second Ward Greeley and Brown Club will meet at the corner of Noble and St. Clair streets, at seven o'clock this evening.

By order.

Leaf by leaf the roses fall. Two by two the young gents fall into line for the Palmer House Hat Store, where they select that nobby and stylish dish-brimmed business hat for fall wear. This style is all the rage and R. S. Carr & Son have a full supply.

For cheap boots and shoes, which are well worth the money, go to the bankrupt sale, 5 Bates House block.

George H. Heitkam & Kenney, merchant tailors, No. 8 West Washington street, have not only a large and beautiful stock of piece goods to select from, but their assortment of gent's furnishing goods is full and complete, and their prices are an inducement for every one to buy.

Everybody should use Ellis & Co.'s Star brand oyster; all first-class groceries keep them.

Wholesale Dry Goods.

Hibben, Kennedy & Co., 97 and 99 South Meridian street, offer full lines of dry goods and notions at latest New York quotations. We call the attention of outside merchants to their card in another column on this page.

Everybody should use Ellis & Co.'s Star brand oyster; all first-class groceries keep them.

People visiting Indianapolis any day this week, should remember and call at the Boot Upside Down, 49 and 53 West Washington street, where they can be suited with any style of boot or shoe they may desire.

Everybody should use Ellis & Co.'s Star brand oyster; all first-class groceries keep them.

The Pioneer

Brand of oysters are the largest and best in the market. D. DeRuiter receives them fresh every day, at 65 South Illinois street, o. o.

Everybody should use Ellis & Co.'s Star brand oyster; all first-class groceries keep them.

Want the finest Saddle-rock oysters in the market, go to 65 South Illinois street, o. o.

Everybody should use Ellis & Co.'s Star brand oyster; all first-class groceries keep them.

When you

Want the finest Saddle-rock oysters in the market, go to 65 South Illinois street, o. o.

Everybody should use Ellis & Co.'s Star brand oyster; all first-class groceries keep them.

FOR THE MILLION.

We have now on sale an immense line of Under Garments,
For Fall and Winter wear, Wholesale and Retail.

R. R. PARKER, 32 W. Washington st.

Particular attention is called to our very excellent line of \$1 Undershirts and Drawers.

Trotting races.
John T. Biggs will sell pools on the races every morning and evening at the House of Lords Saloon, Washington street, near Bates House.

Double Arctic.
The soda fountain at the Corner Drug Store, opposite the Bates and Palmer Houses, will be kept in running order this week, and our thirsty friends should quench their thirst there.

Everybody should use Ellis & Co.'s Star brand oyster; all first-class groceries keep them.

Young Men's Club.

The Young Men's Greeley and Brown Club will meet at the State House this evening at 7 o'clock sharp, for an escort for the speakers. Let every member turn out to show what the young men can do when they try.

WM. CARLISLE, Marshal.

Butterick's cut paper patterns are now on sale at the Trade Palace. The department is on the first floor.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The People's Stamp of Value.

The Government endorsement, which legalizes the sale of Plantation Bitters, is not the only stamp affixed to that famous Vegetable Tonic. It bears, in addition to that official sanction, the still more valuable stamp of public approbation. This inestimable voucher of its rare properties as a Tonic, Corrective and Alternative, is of much earlier date than the government endorsement. For millions of sick persons long before Congress thought of taxing proprietary medicines, it was necessary to repeat, in detail, the properties of this wonderful Vegetable Invigorant. The best reference that can be offered to those who desire the full particulars of its virtues, is the General Public. Ask those who have tried it as a remedy for dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, intermittent fevers, nervous debility, rheumatism, sea sickness, low spirits, or loss of vital power, what Plantation Bitters has done for them, and be governed by the response they make to your inquiries.

Wholesale Dealers.

Besides the country circulation, which is very large, The Evening News is read on every train leaving or arriving after 3 o'clock, and at every hotel in the evening. Advertise in it.

INDIANA ITEMS.

William Irvin, eighty years old, residing two miles from Terre Haute, was cruelly murdered last evening by his son-in-law, Andrew J. Miller. The trouble originated in the old man's reproving Miller for wantonly spilling a barrel of cider. Miller is in custody.

It is stated that the Lake Shore railroad has resolved to take no more freight from the Wabash road until after the 1st of October. The consequence is that suits will be instituted against the latter company by parties who have made contracts for the delivery of grain East before that time.

OUR FALL STOCK OF

Men's Furnishing Goods

NOW COMPLETE.

Has been selected with especial reference to the wants of the CITY TRADE. WELL MADE FIRST-CLASS GOODS will be sold at ordinary prices, and, as heretofore, all Goods warranted to be as represented.

EDDY & WEST,

16 N. Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.

W. W. RICHARDSON,

Real Estate Broker.

Splendid chances for sale and paying investments. Choice Business and Residence Property. Vacant Lots in all parts of the city and suburbs. Also small farms adjoining and near the corporation suitable for additions and subdivisions. Parties seeking choice bargains will please call at my office.

Atma Insurance Building, Room No. 4.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Jacob P. Dunn is the Liberal and Democratic candidate for Township Trustee.

For Sheriff—Albert Reismen is a candidate for the office of County Sheriff on the Liberal Republican and Democratic ticket.

For Justice of the Peace—Leopold Fiebleman is a candidate for Justice of the Peace of Center township, Marion county.

THOMPSON & LEMON, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, 2 1/2 W. Washington St.

FOR SALE.

A very fine corner lot on North Pennsylvania street east front, 67 by 135 feet. This is one of the most desirable lots in the city.

We have 1 1/2 acres on North Illinois street, at \$400 per acre, on easy terms.

We have a 3 acre piece in Fletcher's Brookside, which will be sold together or in one acre tracts, low.

Vacant ground on Illinois street, south of Ohio. Eight lots on Greenwood street, near Tinker. Nine lots on Vandies street, south of Tinker. Forty lots in Fletcher's Woodlawn.

Eighty lots in Oak Hill subdivision. Choice lots in all parts of the city and suburbs. House, 9 rooms, on St. Clair street, \$6,500. House, 9 rooms, on Benton street, \$2,500. House, 10 rooms, on Christian avenue, \$6,500. House, 5 rooms, on North Mississippi street, \$8,000. House, 5 rooms, on East North street, \$8,000. Business house and residence, Massachusetts avenue.

Office, Front Room over Bee Hive

J. M. Meikel,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

No. 2 Glenn's Block.

FOR SALE.

DOWN TOWN DWELLING, two story, containing nine rooms, with gas, cellar, cistern, wood-house and stable. Large lot, full of choice fruit. Only a few squares north of Washington street. Price, \$3,500. Cheap.

DOUBLE DWELLING, containing eleven rooms, with cellar, well, cistern and wood-house. On a good street, north of Washington street. Price, \$8,500, on easy terms.

TWO BEAUTIFUL LOTS in Morrison's Addition, each fronting 40x200, on Illinois street. Very cheap at \$1,500 each.

A TRACT OF LAND adjoining the city. It can be subdivided and sold at a very handsome profit. Some acceptable improvements city property will be taken in exchange.

HOUSES AND LOTS in all parts of the city.

When You Change Your Hat

SEE OUR

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

Colors and Shapes.

THE ILIFF BROTHERS,

"HATTERS OF THE PERIOD,"

Opposite Palmer House.

Physicians' Prescriptions

Compounded at all hours, day or night, with promptness, at the

PRESCRIPTION DRUG STORE,

18 and 20 North Illinois st.,

BATES HOUSE BLOCK.

GRAY & REYNOLDS,

(SUCCESSORS TO H. H. LEE.)

D. H. SHANBERGER.

R. F. PRITCHARD.

SHANBERGER & PRITCHARD,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

Front Room Over Woolen, Webb & Co's Bank.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

41 acres, four and one-half miles from the Circle, north, on a good public road, a good new two-story frame house of ten rooms, 276 fruit trees, large barn, good fencing, etc. This ground lies high and if subdivided would make not less than 200 per cent. to purchaser. Ground adjoining it on the south can not be bought for less than \$200 per acre. We offer this for \$600 per acre, on easy payments, or would take good city property in exchange.

FOR SALE.

A choice business point on South Illinois street, two squares south of Washington street, 33x202 feet, at \$450 per front foot, if taken in ten days.

Some choice lots on North Meridian street. A two story frame house of 10 rooms with modern improvements, 4 1/2 squares north of Washington street. Price, \$5,000; will take vacant lots in part trade.

Two lots on College avenue, east front, size 40x160, for \$1,000 each, if taken this week.

Fourteen lots in Davidson's heirs East addition, lying east of the Bellefontaine shops; size 35x143. Price, \$600 each; easy terms.

FOR TRADE.

A two-story brick house of five rooms, well, cistern, stable, etc., on East street, price \$4,000, to trade for a farm of 5 or 7 miles east or southeast from the city.

Mick Brothers.

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

16 1/2 East Washington Street.

ROOM NO. 7, UP-STAIRS.

FOR SALE.

Fifteen acres No. 1 land, east of the city, a short distance, that will subdivide well, and will yield a fine profit to the purchaser; will be sold on long time.

2 1/2 acres in Fletcher's Oak Hill addition, with streets on three sides, can be bought low and easy.

A tract of land east of city; well located; containing 39 acres, with fine improvements; to sell at a great bargain, or will sell 27 acres, reserving improvement, at a price that will insure to the purchaser a large profit before one year.

A splendid house of 10 or 12 rooms, handsomely finished and centrally located, on a fine 50 foot lot; will suit some one wanting a nice home.

Three beautiful building lots on North Illinois street, in Morrison's addition; also 6 or 8 on Meridian street, Morrison's addition.

One lot 28 feet front, on Pennsylvania street, just above Home avenue.

Several very fine vacant lots on Bellefontaine street. Cheap, easy terms.

Fifty vacant lots in Fletcher's Woodlawn addition.

Several good lots in the neighborhood of Sewing Machine Works.

One very fine lot just north of the University, in the grove, 77 feet front; on corner of Tinker at \$30 per foot.

One fancy lot, opposite the University, on College avenue.

Two beautiful lots on North Alabama street, above St. Mary's.

Four lots in Johnson's heirs' addition, near Webster avenue, price \$500 each.

Two very desirable lots on Virginia avenue, near South street; price \$1,400.

Houses and lots in nearly every part of the city to sell on very favorable terms.

Highland Park addition, lots large, and very desirable at present prices.

DAVID GEYER. WILLIAM L. GARNSWILER.

GEYER & CO.,

Real Estate, Stock and Note

BROKERS

AND NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Some six weeks since the Schofield farm, located northeast of the city, was sold at \$1,000 per acre and is now being resold in lots at the rate of \$2,400 per acre. We have land in the immediate vicinity that we offer at from \$700 to \$850 per acre, giving the purchaser his choice at the latter price. We will sell from 1 1/2 to 50 acres.

This ground being offered at about one-third the market value it will no doubt bring the purchaser a handsome profit. As we have the exclusive sale for a limited time only, parties wishing to make safe investments had better call at our office at once, for the owner may want 100 per cent. more after our time expires. The ground referred to is from 4 to 6 feet higher than the Schofield farm.

Several vacant lots in Johnson's heirs' addition at \$500 each. Very cheap.

Several houses and lots to exchange for vacant lots.

Several bargains both in improved and unimproved property.

For particulars call at our office.

GEYER & GARNSWILER, Real Estate Brokers.

Office, front room over Fletcher's Bank.

Office open from 7:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

CALL AND SEE

NEW STOCK OF

Watches, Jewelry and Silverware

AT

Bates House Corner Jewelry Store

OF

McLENE & NORTHROP

BUY A DARLING SHIRT,

Cut Low in the Neck, from \$2 to \$3 Each.

Just received an elegant line of

Bows at 50c., Underwear, 75c. each.

Ties, 75c., Underdrawers, 75c. pair.

Scarfs, \$1, \$1 25 & \$1 50, Cardigan Jackets, \$2 50 each.

Silk Squares, \$2, Half Hose, 10c to 50c. pair.

Also an Elegant Line of Cashmere Mufflers and a full line of Linen and Cheviot

Dickies with Collars and Cuffs to match. Also Gray's Patent Molded Collars and

Cuffs. Linen Collars 20c. each.

A. DARLING, 30 N. Pennsylvania st., Indianapolis.

Bamberger's Display of Fall Hats!

ALL THE LEADING STYLES!

NO FANCY PRICES!

No.